

OATH IS TAKEN

BRITAIN'S NEW RULER PROMISES TO GOVERN SUBJECTS PROPERLY.

"King Edward VII of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India" His Title.

CEREMONIES IN ST. JAMES

HIS MAJESTY RETURNS FROM OSBORNE HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

Drives to the State Palace, Meets the Privy Councilors and Delivers a Brief Address.

ALL PRESENT KISS HIS HAND

AND SWEAR ALLEGIANCE TO QUEEN VICTORIA'S SUCCESSOR.

Princes and Others Sign the Proclamation of Accession, Which Is Printed This Morning.

TEXT OF THE KING'S SPEECH

HE PROMISES TO WORK SOLELY FOR HIS PEOPLE'S GOOD.

Parliament Holds a Brief Session and All Members Subscribe to the Oath of Allegiance.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Edward VII, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India, is the title of Victoria's successor. This title was assumed by the King at the express wish of his mother. The King took the oath of accession yesterday in St. James Palace, and will be formally proclaimed King to-day.

An extraordinary issue of the Gazette this morning, which appears with black borders, announces the death of Queen Victoria, adding:

"The event has caused one universal feeling of regret and sorrow to her late Majesty's faithful subjects, to whom she was endeared by the deep interest in their welfare which she invariably manifested, as well as by many signal virtues which marked and adorned her character."

Then follows the proclamation of Edward VII, the acknowledgment of allegiance by the Privy Council and the King's speech at his accession. The speech follows:

"Your Royal Highness, my Lords and Gentlemen: This is the most painful occasion on which I shall ever be called upon to address you. My first and melancholy duty is to announce to you the death of my beloved mother, the Queen, and I know how deeply you and the whole nation, and I think I may say, the whole world, sympathize with me in the irreparable loss we have all sustained. I need hardly say that my constant endeavor will be always to walk in her footsteps."

"In undertaking the heavy load which now devolves upon me, I am fully determined to be a constitutional sovereign in the strictest sense of the word, and so long as there is breath in my body, to work for the good and happiness of my people."

"I have resolved to be known by the name of Edward, which has been borne by six of my ancestors. In doing so I do not undervalue the name of Albert, which I inherit from my ever-to-be-lamented, great and wise father, who by universal consent, I think, deservedly known by the name of Albert the Great, and I desire that his name should stand alone."

"In conclusion, I trust to Parliament and the nation to support me in the arduous duties which now devolve upon me by inheritance and to which I am determined to devote my whole strength during the remainder of my life."

After giving a list of those who attended the council, the Gazette announces that the King subscribed the oath relating to the security of the Church of Scotland. It concludes with the King's formal proclamation ordering all officers and persons in authority throughout his dominions to continue to exercise their offices during the royal pleasure and exhorting his subjects to aid and assist such officers in the performance and execution of their duties.

Orders have been issued for 6,500 troops to line the streets of London to-day for the proclamation ceremony.

The Gazette orders the court to go into mourning until July 24, and into half-mourning until Jan. 24, 1902. Lord Roberts has ordered the army to adopt mourning until March 5.

The morning papers record with the greatest satisfaction that the King has taken the title of Edward VII. They are filled from end to end with descriptions of yesterday's ceremonies and accounts of the reception of the news of the death and the accession throughout the United Kingdom and in all parts of the world. King Edward's first speech is also applauded.

The Daily Telegraph says: "It was admirable, resolute, touching and breathing deep sincerity. It does equal honors to the monarch and the man and will carry a fresh sense of hope and confidence to the country in its trouble."

King Edward will return to Osborne immediately after the proclamation ceremony to-day.

WEDNESDAY'S CEREMONIES.

King Edward VII Attends a Meeting of the Privy Council.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The King-Emperor entered his capital at 12:55 o'clock this afternoon and proceeded to Marlborough House. After attending the first privy council at St. James Palace, at 2 p. m., his Majesty proceeded to the House of Lords for the meeting of Parliament. Dense crowds, beginning at St. James street, lined the entire route to Victoria Station from an early hour. The Mall and the front of Buckingham Palace were especially thronged. All along the former, from the palace to Marlborough House, carriages filled with ladies stood as if for a drawing room, except that the coachmen, footmen and occupants were all dressed in mourning. The police precautions were unusual. Men on foot and mounted guarded almost every yard of the way.

The crowds waited patiently for hours to greet their King. Finally, preceded by half a dozen mounted policemen, the new sovereign arrived in a plain brougham, which

MR. VEST TALKS

OPENS THE FIGHT AGAINST THE SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

Vigorous Speech by the Missourian in Opposition to the Granting of Bounties.

HE RIDICULES MR. FRYE

AND SAYS THE MEASURE IS IN THE INTEREST OF TRUSTS.

He Would Prefer Free Ships to the Building Up of the Vessel Construction Industry.

RAWLINS CREATES A STIR

HE ADVERTISES HIS VIEWS AS TO POLITICS IN UTAH.

Arouses Senator Chandler and Has a Brief Tilt with the Cautious New Hampshire Statesman.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—

Consideration of the shipping bill was resumed this afternoon by the Senate. At the instance of Mr. Frye, of Maine, who relinquished the chair temporarily to take charge of the measure on the floor, it was made the unfinished business of the Senate, thus restoring it to its privileged position. Mr. Vest, of Missouri, took the floor immediately in a characteristically brilliant, forceful and interesting speech lasting nearly three hours. He advocated free ships and vigorously attacked the navigation laws of the United States, holding that they were responsible for the decadence of the merchant marine of America. He was accorded close attention by his colleagues on both sides of the chamber.

Early in the session Mr. Rawlins (Dem., Utah) precipitated a lively colloquy by charging that a desecrated tomb had been erected in the Capitol grounds in honor of the Utah Legislature and certain railroad interests and the officials of the Mormon Church to secure the election of Thomas L. Kearns to the Senate from that State. He aroused Mr. Hale, of Maine, and Mr. Chandler, of New Hampshire, who contended that the statements of Mr. Rawlins ought not to be made in the Senate at this stage of the proceedings in Utah, as the Senate could not consider the question in any phase in advance of action.

Mr. Chandler dealt briefly with the question which had been raised by Mr. Rawlins, referring facetiously in his remarks to his own defeat in New Hampshire ten days ago. He maintained it would be highly unbecoming in the Senate to take the slightest notice of the developments in the senatorial contest in Utah, and intimated that Mr. Rawlins was merely advertising personal views regarding the contest.

In reply, Mr. Rawlins adverted sarcastically to the recent New Hampshire senatorial election, which resulted in the defeat of Mr. Chandler, indicating that Mr. Chandler had been caught in the cogs of a conspiracy similar to that which seems to be operating in Utah at the present time.

"I have to confess that the Senator has said about the recent New Hampshire election," said Mr. Vest, "that it was a 'horrible result.' (Laughter.) 'But during the contest my colleague did not rise in this body and advert to the atrocious character of the proceedings. (Great Laughter.) If the conditions are as wicked as the Senator paints them in Utah, and as I believe they were in New Hampshire, they are very bad, but they are not at this stage a proper subject of consideration by this Senate.'"

MR. VEST'S SPEECH.

When the ship subsidy bill was taken up, Mr. Vest addressed the Senate in opposition to the measure and in favor of free ships, which he had advocated consistently for years. He said the pending measure came before the Senate ostensibly from the committee on commerce, but had come really from a committee of promotion composed of twenty-five prominent and intelligent men appointed by the junior Senator from Maine, Mr. Frye. "The chairman of this committee of promotion," said the Missouri Senator, "is Clement A. Grierson, president of the International Navigation Company, a man of high character, of great intelligence and of indefatigable energy. The company he represents is by far the largest beneficiary under this bill. I must express my surprise and regret that no member of that committee of promotion is in favor of an American built ship, and then sailing them under the flag of his country. In other words, to use the language of the Senator from Maine (Mr. Frye), the members of that committee are unanimously in favor of the obsolete, infamous and outrageous navigation laws of the United States, which are a stain on the statutes of the United States, and which for fifty years have been a deadly pest to the merchant marine of this country. The old man of the sea rode to exhaustion in the Sloop."

Mr. Vest sharply criticized Mr. Chamberlain, the president of the Commission of Navigation, who was appointed first by Mr. Cleveland, and then favored free ships for drifting with the Republican current, and now advocating subsidies. He said that when he visited Hamburg a few years ago, he saw in the harbor 132 ships flying the British flag and not a single one carrying the stars and stripes. England, he said, had been wise enough to do what this country, in its stupidity and stupidity had failed to do. She had maintained her supremacy on the ocean by purchasing her fast clipper ships from the United States.

Mr. Vest declared that the policy proposed by the pending bill was one of "barbaric exclusion," framed for "New England's benefit. He thought the people at large had done enough for the Northeastern coast without contributing \$100,000,000 to build up its shipping industry. Mr. Vest ridiculed the claim that the bill is intended to provide auxiliary cruisers in time of war. He contended that bounties are unconstitutional, and quoted a letter from Senator Edmunds, the author of the pending bill, to Senator Frye, in support of

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OVER \$2,500,000

HEAVY LOSS BY FIRE IN BUSINESS PART OF MONTREAL.

Began About 8 o'clock Last Night, and Its Progress Was Not Checked Till This Morning.

BOARD OF TRADE IN RUINS

MODERN STRUCTURE THAT COST HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

Several Other Buildings and Stocks of Clothing, Furs, Etc., Destroyed or Damaged.

FIREMEN WERE HAMPERED

STREETS NARROW AND CONTENTS OF STORES INFLAMMABLE.

Weather Was Cold and the People Jammed the Thoroughfares.—The Principal Losers.

MONTREAL, Jan. 24, 1 a. m.—

One of the most destructive fires from which this city has ever suffered began at 8 o'clock last night, and notwithstanding the efforts of the entire fire department, the progress of the flames was not checked until 1 o'clock this morning. By that time it had destroyed property valued at between \$2,500,000 and \$3,000,000 and was still burning, though the appearance was that the firemen have at last got it under control.

Included in the property burned is the splendid Board of Trade building, which cost over half a million dollars, with over a hundred tenants and half a dozen large firms and two scores of smaller concerns. The weather was cold and the firemen were greatly hampered in this respect. Outside of the Board of Trade building there was not a modern structure among those burned.

The narrow streets, antiquated buildings and the inflammable nature of the stocks they contained made a combination which the department was powerless to overcome.

The fire practically burned until it came to open space, which gave the firemen an opportunity for effective work. For a time it looked as if the flames would spread along Commissioners street to the grand office building in course of erection there.

Numerous crowds of people jammed the narrow streets and the police could not control them. Women fainted and their clothes were torn and a few were slightly injured in rushes for safety.

Following are estimates of the principal losses: Board of Trade, \$600,000; insurance, \$400,000; tenants, \$100,000; M. Saxe & Co., wholesale clothiers, \$75,000; H. A. Nelson & Sons' Company, fancy goods, \$150,000; Beardsmore & Co., tanners, \$100,000; Silverman, Boulter & Co., hats, caps, etc., \$125,000; Coristine & Co., furs, \$300,000; C. Seyler & Co., hats and furs, \$50,000; H. Levi, woollens, etc., \$50,000; A. Chouillat & Co., commission merchants, \$25,000; B. Levy & Co., furs, \$50,000; Gilmour Bros. & Co., commission merchants, \$5,000; Laporte, Martin & Co., \$50,000; J. Copen & Co., wholesale clothiers, \$40,000.

A MASS OF FLAMES.

The fire started at 8:05 o'clock last night in the premises of M. Saxe & Sons, wholesale clothiers, on the corner of Lemoyne and St. Peter street.

The streets in the locality were deserted at the time and the fire apparently had a good head before the first alarm was sent in. The firemen on arriving found the building, a three-story stone structure, a mass of flames, the fire having apparently started in the basement and rushed up the elevator shaft in the rear of the store.

Second and third alarms were sent in immediately on the arrival of the division chief, but before the nearest reinforcements reached the scene the flames had leaped across St. Peter street, which was very narrow at this point, and attacked the big five-story building occupied by H. A. Nelson & Sons' Company, fancy goods, etc. Here it spread as rapidly as it had in the Saxe building. In almost an instant it seemed as if the entire building was a roaring furnace.

The warehouse of Beardsmore & Co., tanners, adjoining the Nelsons to the south, was next attacked, and from there the flames communicated to the establishment of Silverman, Boulter & Co., wholesale hatters and furriers. Here another inflammable stock added zest to the flames. In the meantime the flames had continued down St. Peter street, on the corner of which it started to the north side of St. Paul street, licking up the premises of J. Bourdeau & Co., hats, caps, etc. St. Peter street for an entire block was a mass of flames on either side. In the meantime a great fight was being made to save the big Board of Trade building, erected eight years ago at a cost of \$600,000, and adjoining the Nelson building on the north side. For a long time the efforts of the brigade were successful, the plentiful supply of water keeping the exposed portions cool. But the flames had extended along the north side of St. Paul street, and the firemen could not stay the march of the devouring element.

The new and more modern structure burned more slowly than those which had already fallen a prey to the flames, and the firemen could not stay the march of the devouring element.

By this time every piece of fire fighting apparatus the city possessed was in use. Two water towers, which had failed to keep the blaze out of the Board of Trade building, were shifted around to St. Paul street, but here again they were too late. The fire dashed across the narrow street and attacked the premises of Thomas Davidson

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GRIEF REIGNS

SORROW ON THE ISLE OF WIGHT. WHERE THE DEAD QUEEN LIES.

All the People Mourning for the Woman Who Was Friend as Well as Sovereign.

BODY IN THE DINING HALL

MAY REMAIN IN OSBORNE HOUSE FOR A WEEK OR TEN DAYS.

Attendants and Others View the Vellied Face of Her Late Majesty and Shed Tears of Regret.

SPECIAL SERVICES TO-DAY

AT WHICH MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY WILL BE PRESENT.

Doctors Give "Senile Decay" as the Cause of Death, Instead of a More Harsh Phrase.

MANY TRIBUTES OF RESPECT

ALL THE COURTS OF EUROPE WILL GO INTO MOURNING.

And All Will Be Represented at the Obsequies—Expressions of Condolence from Everywhere.

ON THE RAMPAGE AGAIN

MRS. CARRIE NATION HATCHETS ANOTHER KANSAS SALOON.

Smashes Everything Into Pieces, Destroys the Marshal, but is Given a Black Eye by a Woman.

ENTERPRISE, Kan., Jan. 23.—Mrs. Carrie Nation began her crusade in Enterprise to-day by demolishing a saloon and delivering a street lecture. She arrived this morning from Wichita and went to the home of C. H. Hoffman, Populist leader. A temperance meeting was held at the house this afternoon attended by a dozen or more women.

Mrs. Nation, armed with a hatchet, then started for the business part of the town, accompanied by Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. L. A. Case, a leading W. C. T. U. worker, and another woman, who was veiled. The two saloon keepers had locked up their places and were not in sight. Mrs. Nation went to Schilling's place. She smashed the glass doors and stepped into the deserted place, leaving the others outside. She broke the big mirror, chopped glasses in the bar and broke all the glasses and bottles on the shelves. Then she went to the refrigerator and commenced bringing out cases of beer. She dropped them on the floor and cracked each bottle left solid after the fall. The floor was soon covered with a mixture of drinkables. She kept up the work until Marshal W. R. Benham finally entered and, taking her by the sleeve, told her she must get out.

"What are you," she demanded, "but a murderer and perjuror in protecting this unholy traffic? Either let me alone or take off your star."

But she followed him out, and, calling her companions, proceeded to give the marshal a blistering arraignment in the presence of the crowd. She then started for the other saloon, but it was well barricaded and offered no place for her to attack. The marshal refused to allow her to chop down the doors and she finally went home with her companions. She said she had only begun her work and expects to clean out many more places.

To-night as Mrs. Nation was lecturing on the streets Mrs. Schilling, the wife of the saloon keeper whose place of business was demolished, came up to her. "I've got you now," she said, and struck Mrs. Nation twice in the face. A slight gasp was cut over the eye and it bled profusely. Mrs. Nation went to a neighboring house and had her eye bandaged and continued her lecture on the street. The crowd was too noisy and she adjourned to a church near by, where she made a long address.

Mrs. A. M. Hutchinson, state president of the W. C. T. U., says that organization is not in favor of the tactics employed by Mrs. Nation in her warfare against the saloons. She says: "Loyalty to Mrs. Nation demands that we procure for her a fair trial, but we don't favor her methods. All our interest in her raid is to find out whether the property of the saloon keepers can be protected under the law. It is the general opinion that no such thing as justice can be obtained in Wichita courts on the temperance question."

Bryan Going to Europe.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 23.—It is said W. J. Bryan will soon start for Europe. It is his purpose to call upon President Kruger, but the ultimate object is a tour of the continent. He may visit all the British Isles, and especially Ireland. It is said he will write letters on imperialism as he finds it and will make a special study of colonial dependencies. The exact date of Mr. Bryan's departure is not given, but will likely be in the early spring.

Jimmy Hoyle Beated.

AKRON, O., Jan. 23.—A crowd that filled every seat in the Grand Opera House welcomed Gus Ruhlin, who came from Cincinnati this week to visit his old home after two years' absence. Ruhlin appeared in the ring for a six round exhibition bout with his sparring partner, Denver Ed Martin. Johnny Whitaker, of this city, and Jimmy Hoyle, of Indianapolis, boxed ten fast rounds, the former receiving the decision